West India Emancipation This is the stumbling block of Abolition ists and of pro-slavery men. Volumes have been written, and continue to be written, to prove that emancipation is a success; and alumes to prove that it is a failure. Statistics, composed of figures which can not lie. but which make the most convenient foundation for lies, have been paraded, to prove both sides of the question, and with the usual facility of these philosophical materials, they have been equally convincing on both sides. Slavery says emancipation has ruined Jamaics. Before that it was one of the sugarproducing islands. Now its exports of sugar are next to nothing. Half its sugar planta- where all the necessary means of subsistence tions have gone back to bush, and its plant-

This makes a plain case. Abolitionists accept the issue and point to Barbados, Trindad, and British Guiana or Demerara, where the export of sugar has increased since eman cipation, and which are evidently enjoying a high state of prosperity. Thus Abelition puts down Jamsica by the majority principle; but to make its case incontrovertible, it undertakes to explain the decline of Jamaica. Various are the theories brought to this pur pose, the chief of which end in laying the ame on the planters.

As specimens of thee, the New York Times has a Jamaica correspondent who attributes the ruin of the planters chiefly to absenteeism, and to their refusal to pay fair wages. Yet the proportion of absentees was by no means so great as the proportion of land which has been abandoned, and it would be wonderful that absent landlords should ruin resident proprietors. It seems also hardly natural that Jamaica proprietors should be so blind to their interest as to let their places go to bush rather than pay fair wages and make fair profits, as the Barbadians do. There would seem to be something in the atmosphere that makes the same people, on different islands, see their interests so differently.

An American Missionary recently returned from Turkey, where he had probably succeeded, after great labor and expense, in getting some Turk to say that our religion would be a very good religion for the Nestorians; that being about the climax of suc cess in the missionary work among the Turks. Flushed by this success he took Jamaica in his way, and saw into the whole thing at At a missionary meeting at New York, a few days ago, he expounded that it was all owing to the shiftless ways of the planters, and that if they were energetic men, Jamaica might export just as much sugar with free labor as it ever did with slavery.

The most curious feature of this discussion on the part of the Abolitionists is, that statistics should have any thing to do with the question of emancipation. Does a man's right to be free depend upon figures? Yet Abolitionists accept the issue made by slavery, and attempt to establish the right of colored men to freedom by the relative exports of Sugar, or if that does not suit the purpose, by the relative production of other branches of labor. No question of principle divides slavery and emancipation. It is only a question of fact, as to the condition in which the negro produces the most Sugar.

In this aspect of the question, statistics do bound by their own rule, however it may operate. If the increased export of sugar in Barbadoes and Trinldad proves that free abor is the best for them, so also the ruin of Jamaica by emancipation proves that slavery is the proper condition of laborers in that This necessarily follows from the island. principle of governing the condition of mankind by the sugar product. In all the voluminous discussion of West India emaucipation, there has been no difference of principle between the advocates of slavery and the Abolitionists. Each take sugar as the chief end of the colored man, and the question between the two parties is only between, what some mealy-mouthed Southerner in the Senate called "different types of industry."

We have had occasion before to notice the singular fact that freedom for the black man is a failure, according to the principles and arguments of its most prominent advocates. This question of West India emancipation is another illustration of it. No Abolitionist has dared to argue the question on the broad principle that the negro has a right to be free, and to be an indolent, ignorant savage, if it so pleases him; but Abolitionists talk as if he should be free because he will be such a good boy, and will turn right in and work harder than before, and increase the export of sugar, and get a little place of his own, and send his children to Sunday-school, and provide them with graded public schools, and will make them all good and happy in this world, and prepare them to go to heaven in

If this is the true principle, the African has no right to be free in his own country, for he does none of these things. The African will produce sugar and cotton in America, and his master will throw in his salvation, in the bargain: at home he produces nothing, except children, and his future condition is parlous: so this very abolition theory strikes at the root of our efforts to suppress the African slave trade.

If the negro has a right to be free, what right have we to say that he shall work. when he can live at ease without? White men will not work in tropical countries. What right have they to say that the negro shall not take his ease, basking naked in the sun, and living on bananas, and other spontaneous fruits, but shall toil for white men, that they may export sugar and take their ease in luxury and refinement? Is not case and abundance the object of all our care and labor? and if the negro enjoys them without care or labor, what right have we to say that he shall have more wants, in order that he may labor to supply them? What is civilization but the increase of our wants and the increase of the means for gratifying them? If the means of gratification keep pace with our increasing wants, we only land at the same point where the savage starts. But a high state of civilisation is to the great majority of mankind only a struggle for existence. The progress of civilization is marked by the increase of poverty, starvation and crime. It is only in the most civilized countries that so, women and children die of hunger in the midst of wealth and luxury. Like a conquering army, the march of civilization strews progress of civilization is marked by the in-

its course with victims, increasing in numbers in proportion as its progress is gloriou If the object is the good of the greatest num ber, are we sure that our civilization is any improvement on the savage state? Are we sure that the lazy savage has not the tru philosophy?

By taking consequences into the accounat all, Abolitionists concede away all the ground they have to stand on. If the Africas has not a right to be a savage, he has not the right to be free in his own country. has not the right to refuse to work, and let the Jamaican sugar estates go back to bush, then emancipation had no ground to stand on. That this has been the result of emancipation in Jamaica is admitted by all, however they lay the blame. This is a consequence tha Abolitionists must face, in this as in future cases, and if emancipation will not stand this it must succumb.

Why should a free negro work in Jamai are ready to his hands? In his new work on The West Indies and the Spanish Main, Mr. Anthony Trollope thus describes the life of

the emencipated negric "He lies under the mango tree, and eats the luscious fruit in the sun; sands his black urchin up for bread-fruit, and behold the family table is spread. He pierces the coconnut, and lot there is his beverage. He lies on the grass surrounded by oranges, bananas and piezasulas.

This kind of life does not produce Sugar for export, nor what we call civilization. On the contrary cultivation which depends on such a race can not defend the plantations against tropical fertility, and must inevitably be conquered by the wilderness. But what right have the emancipationists to say that the negro shall want fine clothes, or any clothes, and good houses, and imported lux uries, in order that he may go to work and earn money to buy them, and thereby export Sugar? It is not likely that white people would work under the same circumstances.

Tropical countries, whose cultivation depends on free Africans, who can find abur dant means of subsistence in the spontaneous fruits of the earth, must relapse into the cor dition of Africa. No statistics are necessary to show that, nor can any statistics ge around the fact. If this fact is fatal to emanipation, then the emancipation question is settled. We refer our readers to the book of Mr. Trollope, which may be had of Rickey, Mallory & Co., of this city, for informatio which will explain the conflict of statistics is

repard to the effect of emancipation. In Demerara, Coolie laborers have been freely imported; we think more in number than the negroes who were emancipated The product of sugar has therefore increased consequently, Demarara figures in the Aboli tion statistics to show the benefits of eman cipation, on the sugar export.

Barbadoes has held its own. It is about twenty miles long and twelve broad, entirely flat, and was every inch under cultivation by prosperous planters, with abundance slaves, when emancipation took place. There was no squatting ground for the negroes, and they had to work or starve. Consequently labor is plenty, wages very low, the sugar export is kept up, and Barbadoes is statistical evidence of the triumph of emancipation.

Jamaica, the most extensive of the British West Indigs, and the most beautiful, is the nost diversified in its surface; and has a wide extent of unredeemed land. In Jamaica and some other Islands, the quancipated negroes could squat where they pleased, and live as the paragraph above quoted describes, in an African paradise, and in the nearest approach to any paradise that has yet been made. Conbecome important. But Abolitionists are his own natural conditions, is not evidence of the triumph of emancipation, according to the Abolition idea; but it is true evidence of the Abolition idea; but it is true evidence of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's had arrived at the triumph of emancipation, according to the operation of emancipation in all tropical Panama. free exercise of his own nature.

> Ingenious Substitution for Feed-Pumps Giffard, an ingenious Prench mechanihas invented an injector to dispense with th feed-pumps which keep up the water-supply in steam boilers. It is a practical success

great value, and is thus described:

The Giffard injector consists of a brass tube, some twenty inches long and three inches in diameter. (locomotive size,) provided with pipes leading to the boller and tank, and internally with a simple system of compart-ments and nozzles, which may be briefly de-scribed. Steam from the boiler, regulated in force and quantity by a cock enters this tube or barrel near one end, and issues out of a or barrel hear one end, and issues out of a nozzle, say one-quarter of an inch in diam-eter, into the large end of another trumpet-shaped nozzle of similar rize, both these noz-zles being within the outside burrels first named. Water from the tank enters the second nozzle, at the large end also, from the annular space left between its mouth and the point of the first. The water entering here

point of the first. The water entering here must be under a slight outside pressure, sufficient to keep up the supply until the steam is let on, and then the action of the steam will draw a supply from a depth of several feet. The steam and water, then, enter the large end of the second nozzle together, and the stream, by its force and condensation, carries the water with great velocity out of the small. the water with great velocity out of the smal end, where the jet of water and condensed steam jumps across a space of from a quarter to half an inch, through the open air, where it all enters, without spattering or escape, the small end of a third similar nozzle, which leads directly to the boiler. The steam is all

leads directly to the boiler. The steam is all condensed, as it comes in contact with the water in the second nozzle, imparting from sixty to one hundred degrees of heat to the water before it enters the boiler. No one as yet fully understands the principles of this strange phenomenon.

The force and the condensation of the solid jet of steam entering the solid jet of water, are the only apparent causes, as the apparatus will not work very hot or boiling water. There is a check-valve between the last nozzle and the boiler, so that the water in the boiler. and the boiler, so that the water in the boiler will not escape when the feeder is not in op-eration. There is also a casing around the eration. There is also a casing around the place where the steam jumps from the second to the third noxzle, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, without affecting the operation of the instrument. From this casing is an overflow-pipe, which carries off the steam and water before the work begins, while it is getting started; for, if the instrument is entirely cold, or if the water is very hot, it will not go instantly to work. It can be started, however, as quickly as a pump.

Scientific Inventions by a Mone.—Among the povelties which the scientific world has lately heard of, is the invention of an Itallately heard of, is the invention of an Italian—a Florentine Monk, it is said—who has devoted many years to the study of electricity and telegraphic matters. He has some extraordinary inventions, which he is submitting to the Emperor of the French. It is stated that among them is a discovery of the means of transmitting for simile of handwriting and manuscripts from station to station, so that a telegram may become a legal document. He can also transmit a likeness by this agency, to be reproduced at the other end of the wire.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY PRESS. .

Two Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Sr. Johns, N. F., July 22.—The steamer North Briten, from Galway on the 18th inst. arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon, and sailed at six o'clock P. M. for Quebec, having landed the mail.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 18th.

The news is unimportant. It was rumored that Garibaldi had determined to besiege Measing.

Messina.

The Neapolitan Government had resolved to offer the Sicillians the Constitution of 1812. The Neapolitan exites in Turin were nearly all returning to Naples.

The effective force of the Papal army is

Two French and two English vessels of

war are ordered to Beyrout.
[Latest via Queenstown. London, July 11,-Supply of money more beral, and best bills taken more readily at

four per cent.

Napoleon is said to have authorized the formation of a National Rifle Association, like that of Eugland, to be under the direction of Jules Gerard, the famous lion-killer.

Paris, July 11. — The Commanders of French men-of-war at Syria are ordered to abstain from all intervention, and confine themselves to the preservation of the French Consul, and offer refuge to all Christians who

Liverpool, Friday-12 M.-The Brokers' circular reports the Cotton market steady, with a more healthy and regular appearance; sales of the week, 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull. London, Friday-12 M.-Consols, 931/4/6

73%.
The French Government had refused to The French Government had refused to denationalize the two French vessels purchased for Garibaldi.

The Paris Patrie states that the siege of Messina has been decided upon, but the great heat, so terrible in Sicily, in July and August, will render operations extremely difficult.

French Chamber of Deputies and Council of State are at variance on the rag question.

A dispatch from the Governor of New Zesland, of April 6, states that the town and district of Auckland are perfectly secure

and district of Anckiand are perfectly secure against any attack that can be made.

The London Times, in a leader, regards Mr. Kinglake's revelations in the House of Commons, respecting Napoleon, calculated to weaken the policy of non-intervention lately upheld by England.

Arrival of the Jura. New York, July 23.—The steamer S. S. Jura, from Liverpool on the 10th, viz Queenstown on the 11th, has arrived, and her news

nainly anticipated.

Palermo advices of the 3d, state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9,000 volunteers most of whom were very young.

An Inspector of Police had been murdered

Garibaldi had issued a decree threatening with banishment and even death to whoever should rise against the former police, and stating that special commissioners had been appointed to discover those functionaries who had oppressed the people. Late news from New Granada states that

an act for the separation of the State of Bolivar from the confederation was formally proclaimed July 3d. Other States were in open hostility to the government, and the States of Santander and Maglialena were also to separate.

San Salvador had prohibited the importa-tion of foreign spirits into that republic after

the 30th of June.

Advices from Calias to June 29, state that the United States steamer Wyoming would remain there till the settlement of the difficulty between the United States and

It was reported that the Peruvian Govern-ment was more favorably disposed to a peaceful settlement since the American Miner's firm stand.

Advices from Valparaiso to June 18, but unimportant.

Advices from Paraguay, July 14, say that the Supreme Court of New Greneda had annulled the grant to Ambrose Thompson for the construction of a road from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Province of

The steamer Saranac sailed, July 5, for San

The steamer Saranac sailed, July 5, for San Francisco.

Naples, July 7.—It is asserted that the ministry has obtained the King's consent to the removal of Gen. Munnista, the head of the Court Camarkila, of the former reign.

The official journal of Sicily publishes the proclamation of the King, granting a Constitution to Naples.

The Emperor Napoleon gave an audience on Sunday to Count De Vaurane, special embassador from Garibaldi.

Further papers had been laid before the British Parliament respecting Savoy and Nice and the interests of Switzerland. The last dispatch, dated June 15, by Lord John Russel, intimates the unwillingness of her majesty's Government to take part in a conference.

ference.

A Rome dispatch of the 7th inst. says that the Irish volunteers are leaving for Spoleto, where a corps of 10,000 men is to be concentrated before the fortress.

New York, July 23.—The steamship Ariel, at this port from Aspinwall, brought \$673,-290 in California treasure.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the defalcation of the New Orleans Postmaster amounts to \$50,000; it appears by the books of the Department.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the Danieh Government has sent a Commissioner

Danish Government has sent a Commissioner

Danish Government has sent a Commissioner to Washington, to negotiate a treaty for the purpose of getting a new stock of laborcra at St. Croix.

The proposition is to obtain the captured Africans for apprenticeships at St. Croix, instead of being returned to Africa.

The dwelling of Hon. A. B. Conger, at his farm in Rockland County, was burned yesterday morning. Five farm islands perished in the flames.

New Yoax, July 23,—The Tribune says the Attorney-General has commenced action against the Central Railroad for the recovery of tolls, remitted by the act of 1851, amount-ing to \$5,000,000.

ing to \$5,000,000.

The Jura passed the City of Washington, hence for Liverpool, off Queenstown.

Thomas Buerforth, a laborer, residing in Washington-street, beat his wife to death yesterday, with a cotton-hook. He is under arrest, and pleads intoxication as the cause.

An affray occurred on Friday at a stone-quarry in Weekawken, between two laborers named John Butler and John Warner; both were seriously injured. Butler has since died. Warner is in custody.

We have advices from St. Domingo of July 6. About 3,000 emigrants had arrived from Venezuela.

General Santa Arma, with three thousand

Venezuela.

General Santa Anna, with three thousand troops, is on the lue between St. Domingo and Hayti, and ready to declare war against the Haytians, on account of General Jefards tresspassing on his dominions. A skirmish took place at Cercadi, on June 30.

The British Consul has gone by request of the Haytians, to settle the difficulty arising from the attempt to raise the value of the paper money and from other causes.

Tornado in Northern Ohlo.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A tornado passed over Braceville Station, on the Cleveland and Mahoning Road, on Saturday, entirely destroying the depot and several dwellinghouses and barns, and killing two ladies. Large trees were uprooted and huried through the air. The storm was very violent, and extended over an area of two miles in length and a quarter of a mile wide.

Policeman Beaten to Death-Bosrox, July 23.—Perkins H, Dow, a police officer in Lynn, was beaten to death last night while endeavoring to quell a fight among some Irish.

The Latest News Reception Programme for the Prince of

Wales at St. Johns.

St. Johns, N. F., July 23,—The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is much excitement among all classes in view of the contemplated event. The programme of demonstrations will be on the first day: The Governor, Bishops, Judges, etc., meet the Royal party at the wharf, and the different societies, beaded by the Masonic body, form an excert to the Government house. In the evening there will be a display of fire-works, and the public buildings will be illuminated. On the second day the Prince holds a levee and receives an address. There will be a regenta on Lake Quivers, and probably the Prince will drive around the lake. In the evening there will be a grand ball, which the Prince will attend.

On the third day he embarks, and the ar-

On the third day he embarks, and the arangements are the same as at his landing.

The weather is beautifully clear and cool.

The squadron is expected here to-morrow evening. The House of Parliament is hand-somely decorated, and much enthusiasm pre-

The Western Telegraph Lines.
St. Louis, July 23.—The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company have extended their line to Fort Smith, on the extreme western border of Kansas, 500 miles southwest of St. Louis, on the Butterfield overland mail route, and is now open for business. This line is a section of the contemplated line to California, by the southern route, and in conjunction with the line nearly finished. in conjunction with the line nearly finished from San Francisco to Los Angelos, a distance of 500 miles, and the overland mall will furnish a speedy and reliable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific

coasts.

The line by the northern route is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed to Omaha, in Nebraska, about the middle of August, thence it will be built directly west toward the gold fields of Kansas, and will reach Fort Kearney, nearly 200 miles from the States, on the route of the Pony Express and California mail, by the 1st of November.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The annual festival of the American Saengerbunds commenced here to-day. Several musical societies have already arrived here from New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse and other cities. Some twenty-five societies were expected to be in attendance. The visitors were received to-day and experted through the gally-decented day and experted through the gally-decented. day and escorted through the gaily-decorated streets to the place of meeting. The Buffalo societies this evening give a reception con-cert at St. James's Hall, which was well attended and well appreciated. To-morrow night all the societies present join in a mam-moth concert at the New York Central Rail-road Passenger Depot. The building will comfortably seat 10,000 persons, and it is thought many more will be in attendance. This week is to be spent in festivities.

From Washington. Washington, July 23.—By advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst., it appears that the State of Chiapus, in Mexico, has been invaded by a party of fillbusters from Guatemals. They burned several haciendas, and returned

ome with a large amount of booty.

The new Spanish Minister had succeeded in iducing a number of influential persons to nducing a number of the properties of the properties of the properties of at least an armistice between als for peace, or at least an armistice between the contending parties, who, however, do not appear to be possessed of much military vility, or to have any money to conduct their

The Culcage Zouaves at Boston Bosron, July 23.—The Chicago Zouaves are creating quite a sensation here. An immense crowd was attracted to the Common to-day to witness their drill, which strongly impressed military men, and created quite a furore among the thousands of spectators.

The Zouaves visit Charlestown this after The Zouaves visit Charlestown this after noon as the guests of the military of that city, and are expected to visit Salem to-aorrow.

The time of their departure South is not definitely fixed.

The Weather at St. Louis Sr. Louis, July 23.—The weather the past week has been unprecedentedly warm. The thermometer ranging from 100° to 106° in the shade. Between teu and four o'clock on Saturday, the mercury rose to 107°, the highest point ever reaclied within the mem-ory of the oldest inhabitants. Upward of forty deaths from heat have been reported by the Coroner since Friday.

Ternade at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—At half-past six o'clock yesterday evening a tornade from the north-west unroofed several buildings, prostrated trees, blew boats from their moornings, causing considerable. prostrated trees, blew boats from their moor-ings, causing considerable damage, the amount of which is not ascertained. The storm lasted three minutes, and was accor

panied by hall and rain River News.

Pittsbung, July 23—M.—River thirty-five nucles by the metal-mark, and rising.

Weather cloudy and pleasant. Heavy rains

ast night. LOUISVILLE, July 23-P. M.—River stationary, with four and a half feet in the canal.
Weather clear; mercury 77".

Outward Bound St. Johns, N. F., July 23.—The steamship Parana, from New York, arrived off this port at eleven A. M., and sailed at one P. M., for Galway.

Macon, Ga., July 23.—The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day from Hous-ton County. The class is fair.

Chrome Green.—A writer in the Cosmos states that when a mixture of three parts of boracic acid and one part of bi-chromate of potassa is calcined at a temperature of about 1932° there is a disengagement of water and oxygen; and a formation of a double borate of potassa and sesqui-oxyd of chromium. This salt, which is fixed at ordinary temperatures, is decomposed by water into acid borate of potassa and sesqui-oxyd of chromium, which, in its nascent state, absorbs water and forms a hydrate of a superb color. The hydrated oxyd is separated from the acid salt by washing and decantation.

This method is devised by M. Guignet, of the French Polyteokafis School, and the resulting chrome-green is put into commerce, either are an oil paint or any color for printing calicoes. To make the first, it is dried and powdered; to make the second, the paste is introduced directly into the grinding mill. This color is of very great body, and of a brilliant tone, which it keeps in artificial light, and will form mixtures with the usual yellows, whose primitive purity remains unalterable.

ows, whose primitive purity rem

RECIPE FOR ELDERBERRY WINE.—To one gallon of the juice, add three of water, to ten gallons of this mixture twenty-five pounds of good brown sugar, boil about half an hour, skimming it well. Put it in an open tub or vessel and when lukewarm add brewers yeast—by toasting rather a thick slice of bread and saturating it with the yeast, and laying it carefully in the wine.

After it begins to ferment skim it every day, as long as any sum rises, then take one quant of the wine and bottle it twenty minutes, with one ounce of cloves, two of cinamon and four of allspice, well bruised, but not ground; when cool pour into the rest, let it settle and then pour it off the sediment, into a fresh vessel, adding one quart of the best brandy. Close tight, and let it stand for three months, then bottle and it is fit for to drink,

Samuel Peltis and his little daughter were burned to death in their dwelling, recently destroyed in Taberg County, New York, by an incendiary.

It is reported that a large number of streams in the northern portion of Rhode Island are dry. As a consequence, the mills are at a stand still, and the operatives idie. W. J. Clear and S. E. Perkins engaged in a shooting affray in Hazel Green, Ky., a day or two since, and both were mortally wounded.

SELF-ADJUSTING VENTILATOR.—Davies self-adjusting vertilator, which has appeared in London, is favorably noticed in the journals of that city. This apparatus is made of cast iron, and consists of two tubes placed one above the other, the upper or larger one being adapted for the egress of vitiated air, and the lower one for the ingress of fresh air. Each tube is fitted with self-regulating valves —those of the upper ones outward, and the lower inward. The ventilator is fitted in an agerture, cut through the wall, close under the cornice or ceiling, and as far from the fireplace as possible, and the body of the ventilator is inserted from the outside, the outer and inner ornamental plates being made movable, and fixed by screws. From the tests to which this ventilator has already been subjected, and the satisfactory results which have followed, it would seem to be an efficient and useful apparatus.

HOME INTEREST.

mar Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth.

er Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third. BECARRITER's cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth-street.

BE" A GOOD CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS. - See A Partner Wanted," in "Wanted" column

Percurs for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, BW A. A. Eystun, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

#66" APPLEGATE'S mammoth Gallery, corner Fifth and Main, Mark the place.

Examine the Photographs at Appropriate corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. 199-tf SOF BEAUTIES LARRYBERS -- For a superior like ness go to J. P. Bala's Gallery, No. 30 West Four street, over Le Boutelliers.

BE If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue. Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty-five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the babies—you are sure to get a good likeness.

88 Citizens and strangers requiring Stereo In mahogany, resewood and leather;
Stereoscopic Views in groups, statuary landscapes
Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Clasps, Bockles;
Fans in pearl, ivory, saudal-wood, mourning;
Bracelets in coral, jet, gold, and in heads;

Coral Necklaces, Shoulder Ties, Negligees Wax Beads in white coral, blue lavender; Card Baskots, Card Receivers, Card Cases Odor Stands, Odor Boxes, Toilet Bottles;

Writing Desks, Portfolios, Gold Pens; Crying Babies, Speaking Dolls, China Dolls, West Dolls;
Ladies Purses in leather, wire, velvet, pearl, shell;
Traveling Bags, Satchels, Cabus, Dressing Cases
Meershaum Pipes, Snuff-boxes, Cigar-cases;
And every variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for

Jewel Cashets, Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes ;

And every values of them at J. D. PARK'S BAZAAR OF FANCY, N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut-stree [my29-lawdwTu]

MARRIED. BTAPP-BROWN.-July 18, at New Liberty, Ky. Mr. D. C. Stapp, of Cincinnati, and Miss Jennie daughter of Judge F. Brown.

DIED. McDonald. — Hugh McDonald, at his son's readence, No. 115 Central-av., at 3 o'clock on Monday dence, No. 118 Central-av., at a control of play 23.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2% o'clock this afternoon. BEOWN -On Sunday morning, July 22, at 11½ clock, Mrs. Clara A. Brown, formerly of Boston, aged forty years, cleven mouths and seventeen days. aged forty pears, eleven mouths and seventeen days.

BROWN, "Sabbath morning, July 22, Mrs. Sophie

E. Brown, wife of R. K. Brown, aged twenty-five
oars and seventeen days.

Funeral services at her late residence, 215 West
Fourth-st., on Wedneday, July 25, at the hour of 2
o'clock P. M. Friends of the family will please at
tend without further notice.

Wedding and Visiting Cards. Engraved and Printed, Scals and Presses; De La Ru Stationery and Envelopes, SHIPLEY & SMITH, (Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.,) jy3-sy 22 West Fourth-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWPORT ELECTION. - WM. H. BENNETT is a candidate for the office of ensuing August ele

CANDIDATE FOR CORONER.

Dr. J. H. JORDAN (Physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital, in 1892) will be a Condidate before the Hamilton County Republican Convention for nomination for CORONER. Refers to Judge Storer, Dr. Pulte and Bon. John A. Guriey, [1719-78]

Dear oir: Willing to benefit those who are troubled with eruptions and cutaneous diseases, i criffy that a great many cases have come under my personal observation of the incalculable benefit of Palmer's Vegetable Committee Lotion. I have sold it for the peat sever years and never has a case come within my knowledge of its failing to be a beaset.

W.H. STUUT, Drongsit and Bookseller.

Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery, jy?

No. 36 West Fourth-street.

HEVINEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY is acknowledged by the most eminent
physicians, and by the mest careful druggist
throughout the United States, to be the most effectual blood-purifier ever known, and to have relieved
more suffering, and effected more permanent cures,
than any preparation known to the profession. Screiola, Sait Rheum, Eryspolas, Scald-head, Scaly Eruptions of whatsoever nature, are cured by a few bottles
and the system restored to full strength and vigor,
full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcerated
sore-legs and other corrupt and running ulcers, is
given in the pamphlet with each bottle. For sale by
JOHN D. PARK, SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., and
GEORGE M. DIXON, Price 51.

Read, all who wish to get Rich I

A BOOK. CONTAINING IN receipt of their correct address and 20 cents in po age stamps. Address J. P. DE LYSLE, Agent, jelö-tf Box 1,244, Cincinnati. Ohio

\$55. 3 LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'8 Sewing Machines! NEW STYLE JUST ISSUED AT **\$55.** 55 Call and see them at 86 West Fourth-st.

Desc-sen NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CINCINNATI TROTTING PARK. A Trotting Match for a purse of \$50, will take place THIS AFTERNOON, Tuesday, July 21, at four o'clock.

/clock.

ENTRIES.

Jas. Rockey, s. m. Lady Buckstone;
A. Dodge, s. m. Nelly;
J. W. Bidwell, bg. Ned Forrest.
Cars will loave the U. H. & D. R. R. Depot, at 2:30 and 3:50 for, the course.

jy24-1t THOS. J. STEPHENS, Proprietor.

EXCELSIOR FLUID INK Last lot did not stick. Yours truly, EDWARD H. REYNOLDS & BRO. Wholesale Dealers

CAN'T STOP IT.-LAFAYETTE, IND.

JEWELRY AND BOOKS,—GIFT-BOOK Dealers and Feddlers supplied at low prices. 1ROADERS & CO., 1724-a* 51 West Fourth-st., up stairs. Flavoring Extracts. BITTER ALMOND, Centery, Our own manufacture, and warrants, Our own manufacture, and warrants, our perior. For sale by SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Fost-officery

Soda-water Syrups. WE MANUFACTURE EVERY VARY A RETY of Soda water The trade support of the best materials. The trade support of the best materials. The trade support of the best of the support of the s

Low's Genuine Brown Wind 25 GROSS LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR
Soap, the genuine article. Received and for
SUIRE, EURSTEIN & CU.
Opposite the Post-office.

REDUCED PRICES

CHEAP DRY GOODS

Deland & Gossage's, & 76

RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS!

At a Great Sacrifice.

100 ORGANDIE ROBES AT \$3-WORTH \$6. Superior French Robes AT 86, 87, 85-WORTH 810, 812, \$14.

ORGANDIES OF RICHEST STYLES AT 37% AND 50 CENTS. DRESS LAWNS! SUPER, FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS! AT 125 CENTS-WORTH 25. Extra Colored French Jaconets!

Shour and beautiful style ORGANDIE DRESS GOODS! AT 15 AND 20 CENTS, ever before sold less than 25 and 37%

Choice Styles and Bargains in

AT 20, 25 AND 37% CENTS.

English Barege Robes AT 85, 86, 87 AND 88, Worth St. \$10 and \$12. MAGNIFICENT GRENADINE ROBES AT RE DUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE.

Splendid Stock of LACE SHAWL POINTS -AND-MANTILLAS

AT 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 AND 810. are styles of Spanish and Pusher do.; White an

Bare styles of Spanish and Fusice do.; White and Drab Canton Craice Shawle; Stella and Gossamer Shawls for summer travelling—very cheap. Beduction in choice Dress Silvs. 375, 50, 625, 70, 875c. and \$1 For styles and price never offered before. Irish Linens, etc.

Best make of Irish Linens for Shirting and Front ing, at reduced prices. Linen Sheetings..... Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings,

Towelings, Huckaback and Russian Crash Bleached and Brown Table-cloths. Napkins, Doylies

Piano and Table Covers. Lancaster, Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts At 25, 30 and 37366

Flannels for Summer Wear.

IMPORTED SHIRT-FRONTS!

Mosquito Bars and Bobinet. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOOP-SKIRTS, Best make and latest styles.

DELAND & GOSSAGE. SPECIAL

Master Commissioners' Sale! STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, S e Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, and me directed, I will offer at Public Sale in the ro-nds of the Court-house in Cincinnati, SATURDAY, 1gust 4, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following de-

resaid, as land of Lot 183 feet inches by 183 feet

To be sold as the property of John Burgoyne, in case No. 12,276 Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, wherein The City Bank of Columbus is plaintiff and John Burgoyne and others are defendants. M. H. Tilden, Attorney for Plaintiff T. B. PAXTON, jy2-cawTu Special Master Commissioner.

T. B. PANTON.

**PROBATE COURT OF HAMILTON

**Administrator of the Estate of Ephraim Carli, deceased, versus Jane Campbell and the Unknown Children of Thos. Garrason, et al., Legateses under the Will of Ephraim Carli, deceased, retition for Sale of Real Estate. — The said unknown children of Thos. Garrason, et al., Legateses under the Will of Ephraim Carli, deceased.—Fetition for Sale of Real Estate. — The said unknown children of Thos. Garrison, legatese under the Will of Ephraim Carli, deceased, will take notice that a petition has been filed on the 18th day of May, 1860, in said Court. against them and others, stating, among other things, that the said deceased died, leaving a will which was duly somitted to probate and record different setates, all his real and necondary will which was duly somitted to probate and record different setates, all his real and necondary will be a said was duly somitted to probate and record of 18th half-brother, Thos. Jarrison, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner said places of residence are unknown to petitioner Said petition further states of a said estate, they were found to be of the value of \$250; that the estate of said decease die yet innebted in an amount of over \$700, which said personal assets will be wholly insufficient odscharge. The petitioner further states that and Carli, died scized of the following real estate, to will Lots numbered 41.4; 41.4; 44.6, 64.7; 45, 49.00, 10.2, 52.5; 54, 65.06, 67.6; 66, 67.7; 77.7; 77.7; 78.7; 78.7; 78.7; 78.7; 78.7; 78.7; 78.9; 78.60; 68.00; 68.

WILLIAM WINTERS, Adm'r do bonis non. Fortune-telling and Phrenology.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO KNOW At their future prespects can have them correctly stated by Madane ALWIN at 1693 Fourth-struct corner of Elm, where she may be consulted on all matters concerning love, harrings, courtaint, has matters, basiness suffice, and will full the name of the lady or gentlaman they will marry; also the name of their relations.

A Present to be Given. WORTH PROM 25 CENTS TO 856, to each percent purchasing a beittle of Dr. Thomas's Liniment. Presents consat of tioni and Silver Watches, and a general assortment of Jewelry. Price per bottle 50 cents. It is used for the cure of Rheumatism: Pain in the Back, Stomach and Bowels, Raryous and Sick Headache; Toothacks and Disrrices. Scid at 64% West Fifth-et., bet. Waimut and June, at Holls & CO. 8 Jewelry Store. Watches and Jewelry satisfactority repaired.

CHELVE CASES CANTON PREwholesale and retail, by
A. McDONALD & CO.
56 and Branch 249 West Fourt

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, 4 gross (Annihental Saure, For sale, wholesale and retail), by A. Rodon-ALD & CO. 1923 A6 and Branch 248 West Fourth-set. DRY GINGER. -2 CASES CANTON Dry Ginger at AARON A. COLTERS, 319 and 321 Main-st BLUE AND BROWN BONNET BOARDS.

150 gross just received and for each by
SIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
je26 77 and 70 Walnut-street.

SELF-ABJUSTING VENTILATOR.—Davies' self- NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVER'TISEMENTS CLOSING SALI

CHARLET HATELY PRES

SUMMER

On Monday, July 23, 1860, THEIR ENTIRE STOOK OF

DRESS FABRICS At prices to insure the selo before August !

Washall sell, without regard to cost, the follows:

Grenndine Robes, Barege Robes,

Organdie Robes Printed Barege,

Printed Organdies,

French Jaconets English Bareges, Challi di Laines,

Lace Mantle Grenadine Shawls, Parasols, TRAVELING GOODS

Our customers will find this an excellent opp-

PRINTS, REMNANTS, ETC.

Below their Real Value

COLE & HOPKINS 1923-IF CORNER FIFTH AND VINE

BOSTON SHIRT FACTORY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Superior Shirts Made to Order

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE PARTICU-LAR in the fit and appearance of their shifts and desirons of having those that will ask well an-look neat, are invited to leave their orders at kEPP NERS, where they can depend upon being suited. None but the best goods are used, and thorough L. A. KEPPNEIT, Agent,

North-east cerner Fifth and Vine-streets, cm2dp Over Cele & Blopkins, Cin., C Cleanliness is Next-to Godliness



SHOULD BE IN EVERY PAMILY THAT vered for the speedy destruction of Bedbug-roaches, Ants. Fiess, Moths, Garden Inscot-Goneral Western Agents, EDWARD SCANLAN & CO., Druggists, North-east course Fourth and Main-streets. [jy20-bw]

GRAND EXCURSION

MONTREAL AND PORTLAND! FORMAL OPENING OF THE Toledo, Detroit and Canada Line CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN, GRAND TRUNK RAILROADS.

THIS GRAND OPENING HAVING HAS GRAND OPENING HAVING.

Doeu poetponed until now, an opportunity is at forded to witness the reception of the Frince of wales, the litumination of the Victoria Bridge, Diplay of Fireworks, &c., at Montreal.

Round Trip Tickett S2.4.
Cincinnati to Portland and ruturu; Good from August 1, to September 16, will be placed on sale at the Offices of the Companies on the 25th hast, and remain until August 6, inclusive W. STRADEB.

jy17-tt General Ticket Agent.

ROOFING! ROOFING! THE OUYCALY ELASTIC METALLIC ROOFING is offered to the public as the best and cheapest Metal Roof now used, its mortis having been tested by an experience of years in this city and visualty. Applied to flat or steep, old or new buildings. To the action of the side metroly without experiences to the action of the side metroly without experiences to the action of the side with the side of the flat of the flat of the side of

Finkle & Lyon's 80" 855 THE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES A RE THE BEST SEWING MACHINES in the market, and give the best satisfaction.

Office, 16 East Fourth-st. R. E. HUGGINS, General Agent

Oil for Sewing Machines PRESSLY for several machines and other for EDWARD SCANLAN & Co., Druggists
North-east corner of Fourth and Main-street
[1722-0]

Food for Invalids, HERH BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT

Gebusy received BCANLAN & CO. Bruggists. EDWARD SCANLAN & CO. Bruggists. North-east corner Fourth and Main-street 1972-01

Bay Rum PERFECTLY PURE AND HIGHLY flavored. For sale in quantities to suit by SUIBE, ECKSTEIN & CO., 1922-c Opposite the Post-office.

Corks. WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AS SUIME, Which we offer on libe EIGHTEEN DOZEN BOXES FRESH